

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Catarrh cure: Gather common wild mullein and dry and smoke in a pipe. —*Toledo Blade.*

Never wash in warm water before going out in the cold air. Such a practice will roughen the skin. Warm water should be used only before retiring. —*Cleveland Leader.*

Finger marks may be removed from varnished furniture by the use of a little sweet oil upon a soft rag. Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other material. —*Boston Bulletin.*

Custard pie: One egg, one tablespoonful of sugar heaped up, one level tablespoonful each of corn starch and butter, and one pint of sweet milk. Flavor to suit the taste and bake with one crust. This makes one pie. It is good when eggs are scarce. —*Philadelphia Call.*

Wheat muffins: No. 1: Two cups wheat meal, one cup of flour, two cups of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one egg. No. 2: Two cups wheat meal, one cup of flour, one cup of milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a little salt, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar. —*Toledo Blade.*

Apple folly: Two eggs, one cup of white sugar, three sour baked apples, vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs and the sugar together, then add the inside of the apples, which should be roasted soft; flavor this with vanilla; beat this to a stiff froth. Any kind of jelly can be used instead of apple. To be eaten with delicate cake or biscuit, and makes an ornamental dish for dessert and tea. —*Boston Budget.*

A Western pork raiser thus tells how he cured his drove of hog cholera: "As soon as the animals were taken sick I turned them out of the pens and began to drive them to warm up their blood. The first day I drove them three miles and the second day two miles. They would vomit freely while being driven. After the second day they showed signs of improvement, which continued, and finally all the hogs recovered." —*Chicago Herald.*

The following preparation applied to the surface will prevent any rusting on plows or any other metal surfaces which it is desirable to prevent from rusting: Melt one ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust and saving much vexation when the time comes to use it again. —*Cincinnati Times.*

NEW ORCHARDS.

Sensible Advice for Those Contemplating the Planting of Fruit Trees.

Of late years, in the older States, fruit, especially apples, has been so poorly that the tendency has been to decrease the amount of orcharding rather than to increase it. In too many cases, trees just coming into bearing, and which, with the care and use of the land to grow them, have entailed a heavy expense, have been cleared away to restore fields to ordinary cropping. That this policy is generally unwise is tolerably certain. A tree of bearing age has cost too much money to be sacrificed, and, if thrifty and well located, it will pay on the average, a better interest on the land it occupies than is likely to be got by any other use of it.

It is less encouraging to plant new apple orchards; but to those well located, and on not too expensive land, the result of such planting will prove profitable. It needs good land for orchards. While the trees are growing rich soil insures thrift and rapid growth. While trees that are stunted by poverty will bear earlier, it is at the cost of vigor and usefulness later on. It is easy to understand why the settlers in the West should rejoice at the first show of fruit even on small trees; but where fruit can be had otherwise, it is better to leave the young orchard to grow twelve or fourteen years without trying to force it into fruitfulness.

Farmers planting orchards now will not make the mistake so common formerly, of planting a great variety only moderately productive, and therefore not profitable. The mistake now will be the other way, in restricting varieties to one or two. It is often said that there is no apple so profitable as the Baldwin. This is true of many but not all localities; but it will soon cease to be true anywhere if all plantings are of the Baldwin variety. If man can not live by bread alone, it is not likely that the world will be always or long satisfied with only one kind of apples, and that not the best.

As far as possible, the same varieties of apples should be planted in solid blocks. This is much more convenient in gathering than where trees are scattered through the orchard. It often happens that apple trees have less than a full barrel in a season, and in full crops there are parts of barrels left over from single trees. Having varieties by themselves enables the apple-pickers to finish one variety before beginning another. The summer and early fall apples, as well as varieties kept mainly for home use, should be near the house and as much in a bunch as possible.

Much of the success of certain orchards depends on the kind of stocks on which varieties are grafted. The Baldwin makes one of the very best stocks on which to graft other varieties. As most nursery stock is now grafted, a tree of Baldwin is of that variety from top to bottom. If North-Spy, Twenty Ounce and other varieties that do not succeed on their own roots, are grafted on a Baldwin stock, the result will be a thrifty tree and productiveness almost equal to the Baldwin itself. It is probable also,

that there would be great increase in vigor; but of this there have been few practical examples. Few have cared to run the risk of spoiling a thrifty Baldwin by changing it into one of these feeble sorts. Yet the Spitzenberg, Fall Pippin and Swaar are so excellent that it is worth while grafting over even a Baldwin to grow enough at least for home use. —*W. S. FOWLER, American Cultivator.*

THE STEPPES.

The Marvelous Richness of Fertility of the Hungarian Soil.

The aspect of these steppes in Hungary varies considerably according to the nature of the soil. In some places it is boggy, in others sandy and incapable of cultivation; in others again it is marvelously rich and fertile, producing crops that an English agriculturist would deem absolutely fabulous. In such areas it has been dug to the depth of five hundred feet without the bottom of the soil having even then been reached. Wheat, poppies—the latter grow for a kind of confectionery—sunflowers, buckwheat, hemp, flax and maize are all cultivated largely. In some parts of the plains the method adopted is to plant or sow in strips of about eighty feet wide by several miles in length, and the stranger as he lounges along in his *brizska* or *lederwagen* through the long, straight roads which seem to lead nowhere but the distant shore beyond, and sees no habitation far or near—is led to wonder where the people live, for whom the roads are made, who is found to cultivate the soil, and whether benevolent earth spirits do not rise during the night to till the land, sow the seed, and hoe and weed those endless lines of golden wheat and purple poppies. The soil so fertile, the harvests, as I have said, are wonderfully abundant, and this in spite of the great drawbacks to which the crops are subject from drought on the one hand and inundations on the other. In truth, the poor Magyars live on the confines of these two perpetually threatening calamities. The former is believed to be due in a great measure to the absence of trees—a phenomenon that strikes the traveler immediately on entering the Alföld. To remedy this evil in some degree, viz., the dryness of soil, trees are being planted plentifully in various parts, while in others attempts are made to irrigate the land by means of canals. The inundations, however, are a difficulty that can never be overcome. Year by year a war offensive and defensive is waged between the waters of the Danube and its two tributaries—the Maros and the Theiss—and the unfortunate inhabitants of the towns and villages on its banks. As the beds of the rivers rise the dikes are raised also, but when the streams that have their source in the Carpathians melt suddenly, the inundation of the Alföld is one of the most terrible of the world. The great pressure thus suddenly brought to bear upon them, the result being the bursting of the dikes and the inundation of the surrounding country. There is also another phenomenon prejudicial to the interests of the land, the rivers flow subterraneously; in dry seasons they drain the soil by attracting its moisture to themselves, and during heavy rains the water of the over-full rivers, percolating through the light alluvial soil, converts the plains into a gigantic swamp. Nor are these the only unfavorable physical conditions of their country which the Hungarians have to encounter, the Danube is constantly changing its course, having in some instances left towns and villages many miles distant which were once situated on its banks, while it now flows close to others which were originally far away. —*Temple Bas.*

FOR THE ORPHANS.

The Noble Cause for Which Three Tramps Assessed a Detroit Man.

A Detroit poultry buyer was in Macomb County a few days ago on business, when, just about dark, his horse became frightened at some object along the road and ran away. The man was thrown out of his vehicle, but not badly hurt, and after he had pulled himself together he started on after the horse. Pretty soon he encountered three stalwart tramps, each one of whom had a club. As they obstructed the road he was forced to halt, when one of them said:

"Being as you are a well-known philanthropist, maybe you'd like to donate a couple of dollars towards an orphan asylum."

"Where is it?"

"Out near Chicago. I don't just remember the exact dimensions of the building, nor the number of little kids as is cryin' their blessed eyes out fur their dead parents, but I know they is sadly in need of money. Ain't it so, boys?"

"You bet!" replied his two companions.

"If I give you two dollars will the orphans ever see it?" asked the Detroit.

"Will they! Won't we purreed right there and give it to 'em afore Saturday night? You don't take us fur a passel of gents without feelin's, do ye?"

"If he does," said one of the others, as he spit on his hands and gripped his club afresh, "I must clear my reputation. I've allus been known as the friend of the orphans, and I can't low nobody to throw out hints that I'm a liar and a hypocrite?"

"And it's the same with me!" added the third.

The Detroit handed over two silver dollars, and the tall tramp received them with:

"Now, that's right. When a man won't give to the orphans you can set him down as too mean to live. On behalf of the little anrels, many of

them can't remember their paw nor maw, I thank you. If you ever come our way stop and see the children and hear them bless your name. Tom, you and Jim git out o' the road and let the public philanthropist pass on. I'm surprised that you'd stand in a gentleman's way! Good night, old fel. Heaven will surely reward you!" —*Detroit Free Press.*

NEW USE FOR TAPE.

A Type-Setting Machine Which Can Be Worked by Electricity.

A novel machine, which is intended not only to set type automatically, but to correct all errors before the type is set, has been invented by a stenographer of this city, and patents have been issued to cover all its vital principles.

The machines hitherto made to set type have all had a key board, before which the operator sat, and by touching the keys caused the type to drop as wanted from reservoirs through guiding tubes into the stick or galley made to hold them, thus setting the matter in one continuous line, which an assistant broke up into short lines to fit the newspaper column or book page, as desired. In the stenographer's machine the operator prepares a tape which is run through a machine which sets the type automatically.

In preparing the tape the operator sits at a key board, which can be arranged like the key board of either of the common typewriters. When a key representing a letter is touched the act punches three holes in a line across the tape. The three holes are always in a line with each other, but they are in different places on the line, according to the letter represented. Thus the letter A could be represented by three holes like these:

and the letter B by these:

Every time a letter is punched the

tape is moved along a certain distance before another letter is punched. This distance depends on the width of the letter. Thus, if the tape is moved along one-fourth of an inch when the letter e is punched out, it would be moved along one-half inch when the letter m is punched out, because the letter m is twice as wide as the letter e. Spaces between words and all sorts of type character are allowed for in this way. As the tape runs out of the punching machine an assistant measures it off with a rule which is divided up in sections which represent every type character. The whole length of the rule represents the length of a line of type to fit the page or column desired. When the end of the rule lands near the end of a word so that by thin spacing the remaining letters would go into the line, enough holes representing the ordinary thick spaces between words are filled and replaced by other holes representing thin spaces, which are measured and punched in. A word is to be divided a line of holes representing the hyphen is punched in between the syllables, and then holes representing spaces are changed until the rule shows that the line is exactly spaced out. As the spacing is done mathematically the lines must all be of the same length, and thus the pressman will never be obliged to insert a "Dutchman" to make a "form lift."

The tape is read by copy for errors. The lines of holes which represent wrong letters are filled, the correct holes are punched, and the holes representing spaces are changed until the line is exactly full. When words are left out the tape is cut apart and lengthened and the holes punched in. Double words are corrected by filling half the holes. At the end of each line a row of holes representing a quad to separate the lines for convenience in handling is inserted. Then the tape is run through a machine which makes another tape with duplicate lines of holes, the lines being at a uniform distance from each other. This tape is used to set the type.

Each type character has a reservoir, and the reservoirs are placed side by side. A series of pointers are arranged to simultaneously fly at the bottom type in each reservoir, but a series of ten narrow, thin steel plates intervene between the pointers and the type. These plates have rows of little holes in them, and under certain circumstance the holes get into such a position that one of the pointers passes through the plates and knocks a type out of its reservoir. The type slides down a shoot and lands in the "stick" that is ready to receive it. The tape, by means of an electric current, controls the little steel plates. When the tape is put into the type-setting machine it passes over a steel roller and under a row of ten steel fingers. The roller is connected with a battery. As the type passes over the roller the fingers find the rows of holes and drop into them. Each finger is connected with a magnet, and each magnet with one of the ten narrow steel plates that keep the pointers from reaching the type in the reservoirs. When a row of holes in the tape representing a character passes under the fingers the fingers above the holes drop down on the cylinder, a current of electricity passes to the magnets, and the magnets, thus influenced, draw such a combination of the little plates from one side of their normal resting-place to the other as will allow the pointer opposite the required letter to reach the type in the reservoir and force it into the shoot leading to the stick. The impulse given to the pointers is simultaneous with the action of the magnets. When the tape passes on, the plates and pointers return, until another row of holes in the tape is reached, and then the action is repeated. As the matter to be set is corrected and spaced in the tape, the type, as set, need only to be lifted into the column or page. The speed of the

machine is limited only by the rate at which the type can drop into place. Corrections can be made in a tape by a skilled operator more rapidly than they could be made in type by a compositor, and the operation of punching the tape can of course be done more rapidly than type can be set.

Mr. J. E. Munson, the inventor of the machine, has also devised a machine through which the tape can be run, and, by an electric current, can reproduce itself at the other end of the wire. In this way a newspaper could be produced simultaneously in any number of towns. —*N. Y. Sun.*

SHE WAITED.

A Detroit Woman Who Wanted to See a Square Fight.

The other day a dog which was following a carriage turned aside and ran into a yard on Park street. He might have expected to pick up a fall and winter stock of bones, but in this he was disappointed. He was about turning away when a dog owned in the house flew out and rushed upon him in the most reckless manner, and in the course of ten seconds there was a bite-as-bite-can contest of the fiercest description. A woman considerably past the prime of life came out of the house as the dogs rolled around, picked up a club lying on the grass near by, and seemed about to enter the struggle. She raised the club two or three times, but let it fall at last, and finally stood an interested spectator of the fight. Among the dozen pedestrians halting at the gate was a man who called out: "Say! stop 'em—stop 'em!"

The woman raised her club, but hesitated to strike.

"Why don't you stop 'em?" shouted the man.

"I'm waiting," she replied.

"For what? Don't you see they'll kill each other?"

"I'm waiting to see how it comes out. If my dog can lick him it's all right. If he gets the bulge on Rover I'll even up the chances with this club."

Rover got a neck-hold and shook the stranger until his yells were heard a block away, and when he was finally permitted to sneak off the woman flung down her club and mounted the steps with the remark:

"Nobody nor nothing has been killed as I know on, and every one of you could see that it was a square fight, and victory for the best dog. Please don't rub the paint off that gate." —*Detroit Free Press.*

—With regard to the popular notion of the disappearance of American trees, it may not be idle to notice the wonderful change for the better in all Western villages during the last twenty-five years. The number of trees grown in a quarter of a century must be enormous, and must in itself exert a climate influence. —*Chicago Current.*

—Muscoogee County, Ga., recently prosecuted a man for the theft of fifteen county twenty-seven dollars to convict him.

Brotherly Love.

Two brothers named Jordan, living in Eastern Texas were eternally quarreling, but Joe was the more aggressive. Sam was of a more quiet nature. Not long since they happened to be pall bearers at a funeral.

"It would be a good idea for us to build a family vault," said Sam.

"Yes, I suppose so," said Joe, scornfully, "you would grab at the first chance you got to be stowed away in it, just to get ahead of me." —*Texas Siftings.*

—The recent experiments on the British coast to test the relative merits of oil, gas and electricity for light-houses, have resulted in the decision of the committee that oil is the most suitable and economical illuminant for ordinary necessities, and that electricity offers the greatest advantages when very powerful light is needed. —*Arkansas Traveler.*

—A new sugar is now obtained from the seeds of *Laurus persea*, a tree growing in the tropics. This sugar has, on previous occasions, been noticed by chemists, but was supposed by them to be minute. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes on cooling.

Grab Orchard WATER.

THE LIVER, THE KIDNEYS, THE STOMACH, THE BOWELS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE.

Do not—One to two tablespoonfuls Genuine Grab Orchard Water in sealed packages of 10 and 25 cents. No genuine bottle sold in bulk. Grab Orchard Water Co., Props. S. W. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

When applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually, cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores—restores the senses of taste and smell. Not a liquid or snuff. A quick relief and positive cure. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50c by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



This is a BAZOO—Price Ten Cents—Directions for Using, Etc.

This wonderful musical instrument, for the people now on earth, imitates any bird or animal. With it you can play or sing any tune. It requires no instruction to use it. Let one play a lively tune on a violin, BAZOO, piano or organ, and on two others drone an accompaniment with the BAZOO, and you have a good band. You can imitate "Punch and Judy" to perfection by speaking in a shrill voice. Do not blow into the BAZOO; but sing, speak or make some noise, as the mood of a cow and hundreds of other noises. If the BAZOO does not work properly place the lips over the four holes in the tin and draw the breath in and out a few times. Many imitations can be made better by speaking through the three round holes in the wood, or covering three holes in the tin with the lips, leaving the fourth uncovered. A quartette or chorus singing through the BAZOO will bring down the house with great applause and invariably receive repeated encores. Buy four BAZOOS, organize a quartette and try it. It furnishes good dancing music to excursions, picnics, etc.

The music produced is new and taking. String and brass orchestras find the BAZOO a very important addition. The BAZOO sells readily in stores, street and newstands, at fairs, races, pleasure resorts, &c. Price, 10c, by mail 11c.

Address J. W. GOODWIN, Sedalia, Mo.

LIFE AND CRIME OF BILL FOX!

The life and murderous crime of BILL FOX, one of the most noted criminals ever in the west, executed at Nevada, Mo., December 28, 1883, has been published in pamphlet form, illustrated. The book gives the full details of the trial of Fox for the murder of T. W. Howard, May 20, 1883, and the confession of his murderer, implicating the woman, Mrs. Rose.

Price, 10c. Address,

J. WEST GOODWIN, Sedalia, Mo.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
COUNTY OF PETTIS, ss.
In the circuit court of Pettis county, May term, 1886.

James N. Brown, Thomas Talbot and James P. Allen, vs. Jacob O. Rudy, C. E. Rudy; William H. Rudy, Perlenzo C. Rudy, George D. Rudy, Catherine Rudy, Robert Rudy, Preston Rudy, Annie Brown and her husband Clarendon E. Brown, Callie Obetz and her husband Henry Obetz, Susan Snyder and her husband William Snyder and all unknown heirs and grantees of John F. Rudy, defendant.

Now, at this day come the plaintiffs herein, by their attorneys, Messrs. Bothwell & Jaynes, and file their petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendants are not residents of the state of Missouri. Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that plaintiffs have commenced a suit against them in this court, the object and nature of which is to

The east half of section one (1), in township forty-three (43), range twenty-three (23), and lot two (2) of the southwest quarter of section six (6), in township forty-three (43), range twenty-two (22).

And unless the said defendants be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of May, 1886, next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then on or before the last day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment will be rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the Sedalia Weekly BAZOO, a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least four weeks before the commencement of the said term of this court.

B. H. INGRAM, Circuit Clerk.
By M. W. Brady, Dep'ty Clerk.
A true copy from the record.
Bothwell & Jaynes, Plaintiff's attorneys.
3-9w4t.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR WITH WILL ANNEXED.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration, with will annexed, on the estate of Cord Kahrs deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 1st day of March, 1886, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 4th day of March, 1886.
LOUIS H. KAHRS,
Administrator with will annexed.

SANGREE & LAMM, Attorneys.
2-9w4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of M. T. Fullerton, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of February, 1886, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 4th day of March, 1886.
SANGREE & LAMM, GEO. W. FULLERTON, Attorneys. Administrator.
2-9w4t.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR WITH WILL ANNEXED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Joseph P. Mearns, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of February, 1886, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of

said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 4th day of March, 1886.
H. H. MAREAN,
Administrator with will annexed.
Sangree & Lamm, Attorneys. 2-9w4t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mary E. Deyo and A. H. Deyo, her husband, by their certain deed of trust dated the 3rd day of January, 1884, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, in trust deed mortgage record No. 33, page 250 to 253, conveyed to the undersigned all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz:

Lot three and three feet off of the east side of lot two, in block twenty, in S. E. Smith and M. E. Martin's first addition to certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas, said note has become due and is unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1886, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

JNO. MONTGOMERY, jr., Trustee.
3-9w4t.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1886.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
COUNTY OF PETTIS, ss.
In the circuit court of Pettis county, in vacation to the May term, 1886.

Rosetta Hall, plaintiff, vs. John B. Hall, defendant. Now at this day comes the plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, Sangree & Lamm, and files her petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant, John B. Hall, is not a resident of the state of Missouri. Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk in vacation that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between the said plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds, among other things, of the desertion of the said plaintiff by the said defendant and his failure of the said defendant to support her, and unless the said defendant, John B. Hall, be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then on or before the last day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the weekly Sedalia BAZOO, a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least four weeks before the commencement of the said May term of this court.

Attest: B. H. INGRAM, Circuit clerk.
Sangree & Lamm, Plaintiff's attorneys.
2-16-4w

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES.

Used for over 25 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all cases, recent or of long standing. Put up only in Glass Bottles containing 10 Capsules each. PRICE 75 CENTS (MAKING THEM THE CHEAPEST CAPSULES IN THE MARKET).

Prepared by CLAY & CO., Sole Importers, New York. Every Particular to be noted.